

Prevalence of urinary incontinence among very old adults (85 years and older)

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Introduction

The population aged 85 and over is predicted to increase. Still, few studies have included very old adults (≥85 years) and especially frail elderly with dementia.

Aim

To determine how common urinary incontinence is among 85-, 90-, and ≥ 95-year-old women and men and its impact on quality of life.

Method

This study used data from the Gerontological Regional Database (GERDA, collected between 2000-2017 using structured interviews.

No exclusion criteria were applied, also people with dementia were included.

Urinary incontinence was determined from the Barthel Index item about bladder control.

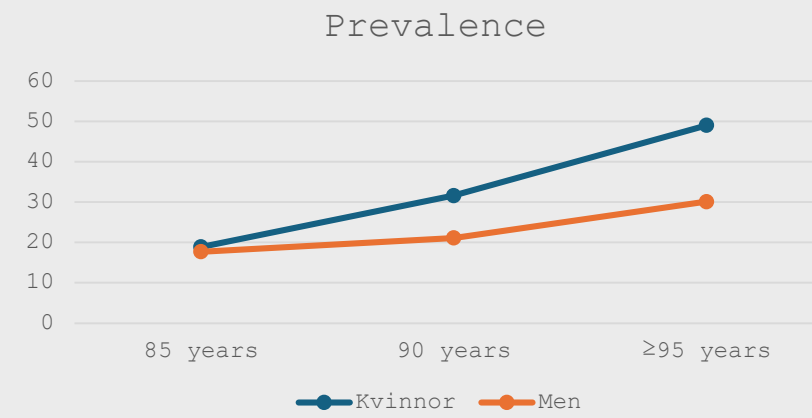
This study analyses the prevalence of urinary incontinence using descriptive statistics.

Concluding message

Urinary incontinence increases with age, also among the very old, and it has a significant impact on quality of life

Results

In total, 63.0% of invited women (n = 1,119) and 70.8% of invited men (n = 564) participated. The prevalence of any type of dementia was 35.7% among women and 30.9% among men.



	Mean PGCM score		
	Urinary incontinence	No urinary incontinence	p-value
Women	11.25 (3.27)	12.25 (3.01)	<0.001
Men	11.59 (3.27)	12.93 (2.70)	<0.001

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